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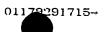
Claims:

- 1. Use of a substance which is an inositolphosphoglycan (IPG) antagonist having the property of reducing tumour cell proliferation for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cancer.
- The use of claim 1, wherein the IPG antagonist is:
- (a) a substance which is capable of inhibiting the release of IPGs, or,
- 10 (b) a substance capable of reducing the levels of IPGs by binding to the IPGs; or,
 - (c) a substance which is a competitive agent which capable of reducing an effect of IPGs.
- 15 3. The use of claim 2, wherein the antagonist is a competitive IPG antagonist.
 - 4. The use of claim 2, wherein the IPG antagonist is an anti-IPG antibody which is capable of specifically binding IPGs.
 - 5. The use of claim 4 wherein the antibody capable of neutralising an activity of the IPGs.
- 25 6. The use of claim 5, wherein activity of the IPGs is the proliferation of tumour cells.
 - 7. The use of any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma 2F7, 2D1 or 5H6, deposited at ECACC under accession numbers 98051201, 98031212 and 98030901.
 - 8. The use of claim 2, wherein the antagonist is an inhibitor of glycosylphosphadtidylinositol specific phospholipase type C (GFI-PLC).

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AMENDED SHEET



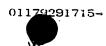
- 9. Use of the presence or amount of inositolphosphoglycans (IPGs) in a sample from a patient for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer.
- 10. A method for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer, the method comprising determining the presence or amount of inositolphosphoglycans in a sample from a patient.
- 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the presence or amount of the IPGs is causing tumour cell proliferation.
- 12. The method of claim 10 or claim 11, wherein the method comprises the steps of:
- (a) contacting a sample from a patient with a solid support having immobilised thereon a binding agent having binding sites which are capable of specifically binding to the IPGs with a sample from a patient under conditions in which the IPGs bind to the binding agent; and,
- (b) determining the presence or amount of the IPGs bound to the binding agent.
- 13. The method of claim 12 wherein step (b) comprises (i) contacting the solid support with a developing agent which is capable of binding to occupied binding sites, unoccupied binding sites or the bound IPGs, the developing agent comprising a label and (ii) detecting the label to obtain a value representative of the presence or amount of the IPGs in the sample.
- 14. The method of claim 13, further comprising comparing the value with standards from healthy or cancerous tissues.
- 15. The method of claim 13 or claims 14,\wherein the



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label is a radioactive label, a chemiluminescent label, a fluorophor, a phosphor, a laser dye, a chromogenic dye, a macromolecular colloidal particle, a latex bead which is coloured, magnetic or paramagnetic, or an enzyme which catalyses a reaction producing a detectable result.

- 15. The method of any one of claims 12 to 15, wherein the binding agent immobilised on the solid support is an antibody which is capable of binding to the IPGs.
- 16. The method of any one of claims 12 to 16, wherein the binding agent is immobilised at a predefined location on the solid support.
- 17. Use of microcrystalline cellulose for purifying or isolating a P or A-type substance, wherein the substance is a cyclitol containing carbohydrate which is:
- (i) a P-type substance having the biological activity of activating pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) phosphatase; or,
- (ii) an A-type substande having the biological activity of inhibiting CAMP dependent protein kinase.
- 18. The use of claim 17, wherein the use involves contacting a sample containing P or A-type substance with a column containing cellulose and eluting the substance from the column.
- 19. A method of purifying or isolating a P or A-type substance, wherein the substance is a cyclitol containing carbohydrate which is:
- (i) a P-type substance having the biological activity of activating pyruvate denydrogenase (PDH) phosphatase; or,
 - (ii) an A-type substance having the biological



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activity of inhibiting cAMP dependent protein kinase; wherein the method comprises:

- (a) loading a column containing microcrystalline cellulose with a sample containing the P or A-type substance so that P or A-type substance binds to the column; and,
- (b) eluting the P or A-type substance from the column.
- 20. The method of claim 10 further comprising the step of dissolving the sample containing the P or A-type substance in 4/1/1 butanol/water/ethanol (B:W:E) prior loading on the column.
- 21. The method of claim 19 or claim 20, further comprising the step of washing the column with B:W:E and methanol.

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